

# THE PROGRESSIVE

With Which  
Is Combined

La Follette's Magazine

Founded By  
Robert M. La Follette

MADISON, WIS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929

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VOL. 1, NO. 1

## UNION LABOR IN BIG VICTORY IN COURT DECISION

Adler Case by  
Wisconsin Supreme  
Court Helps Or-  
ganized Labor

## COMPANY MUST HAVE CLEAN HANDS—JUDGE

Concern Cannot Bring  
About Violence and  
Then Ask Relief  
of State

Union labor scored a decisive victory in the Wisconsin supreme court this week when the state tribunal dismissed the complaint of the David Adler and Sons Co. of Milwaukee against union labor with severe criticism of the company's tactics during a strike at its plant.

The Adler company sought an injunction restraining the labor union men from acts of violence against its plant which resulted in an interlocutory judgment against both the company and the unionists being handed down by Judge Gustave G. Gehrz of Milwaukee. The supreme court, in its opinion, reversed the judgment, and dismissed the claim of the concern against the labor union.

In the court's opinion, prepared by Justice E. Ray Stevens, they declared that the case "presents questions of far reaching importance which demand and have received mature and deliberate consideration by the court—questions which arise out of the modern development of industry with its great aggregations of capital and large number of employees, questions which did not rise in the days when the employer worked beside his men."

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Citing the history of how the company determined to operate its clothing plants as open shops and removed machinery, cut down on hours of employment and eliminated union workers, the court said:

"The plaintiff pursued a deliberate and consistent course of conduct which naturally led to the controversy with organized labor with its accompanying acts of violence which caused plaintiff to appeal to equity for protection."

Granting that the company had the right to decide to run on an open shop basis and the employees had the right to refuse to sign non-union contracts, Justice Stevens said "but neither the plaintiff nor its employees had the right to resort to violence or unlawful means to secure the result desired by them."

The resultant strike was "natural" the court held, but "the fact that plaintiff refused to resort to peaceable means provided in its contract with the unions . . . shows that the plaintiff did not want peace and that it hoped to accomplish its purpose by precipitating a controversy . . ."

"Plaintiff pursued a course of conduct that precipitated a labor war," said the court opinion. "When the tide of battle seemed to be settling against it, the plaintiff sought to withdraw from the field to which it had deliberately gone and appealed to a court of equity for protection from the consequences that naturally followed from the course of conduct it had deliberately pursued."

A court of equity will not extend its strong arm to one who has pursued such a course of conduct. It will leave such applicant for relief where it had deliberately chosen to place itself."

"Plaintiff started this controversy at a time when the employees were making no demands of any kind. When they were locked out they asked no more than that the plaintiff do things which it had contracted to do. After the plaintiff had started the controversy it was difficult to restrain the spirit of battle which pervades these economic struggles that occasional acts of violence would not be committed. The lower court found upon uncontroverted evidence that these acts though growing out of the controversy . . . were not instigated or authorized by the defendant unions or by their representatives but were committed by individuals named upon their own initiative."

"Even if the court could find that all of the acts which plaintiff complains were committed by the defendants, the doors of equity would still remain closed to the plaintiff, because such a finding would do no more than to establish that both parties had been guilty of such conduct as to lead equity to deny relief to either."

## N. Y. COMPENSATES 100,462 INJURED

ALBANY, N. Y.—In the year ending June 30, 1929, this state had 100,462 accidents which were paid for under the workmen's compensation act, according to the report of State Industrial Commissioner Francis Perkins. A total of more than \$32,000,000 was paid in compensation.

Only a minority of these accidents, Miss Perkins declares, are of the speck kind. But injuries caused by accidents and using hand tools are the most numerous.

## President of Progressive Pub. Co.



Old friends of La Follette's Magazine will be glad to learn that Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., will be actively identified with the Weekly Progressive. Senator La Follette is the president of the Progressive Publishing Company which will publish the new periodical.

Senator La Follette will also continue to write a weekly editorial from Washington giving his usual strong, vigorous interpretation of events at the national capital.

The Progressive herewith presents a hitherto unpublished picture of Senator La Follette.

## OLD GUARD IS ROUTED

An Editorial by Robert M. La Follette, Jr.

THE Hawley-Smoot Tariff bill as it came from the hands of the Senate Finance Committee is dead.

This is not the mere claim advanced by those Progressive Republicans and Democrats who have opposed the bill in the Senate. It is the epitaph pronounced publicly by Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania and other Old Guard members of the Finance Committee. It is an admission of defeat from the members of this Committee who jacked up the House rates in secret session and sought to jam the bill through the Senate under the party lash.

The Senate has rewritten the administrative features of the bill. The vicious provision of the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, giving the President power to increase tariff duties by proclamation without review by Congress, after seven years of shameful abuse, has been repealed.

The Norris-Simmons amendment, retaining the flexible system, but restoring to Congress the power to adjust rates, one schedule at a time, and eliminating the "log-rolling" which always attends general revisions of the tariff, has been adopted.

The Senate has likewise, by a decisive vote, approved the debenture amendment, the only means by which tariff duties on farm products can become effective.

These two amendments, both offered by Senator Norris, the Progressive leader, were adopted over the protest and opposition of the Hoover administration.

These amendments, one upholding the constitutional power of Congress alone to impose taxes upon the people, in a legislative body of the people's choosing, and the other converting ineffective farm duties to some measure of genuine protection, are two of the reasons why the leading sponsors of the tariff bill are now ready to abandon it.

But they are not the only reasons.

The Senate has turned within the last few weeks to a consideration of the specific duties levied in the industrial schedules of the bill on manufactured products.

The Senate has already adopted a number of amendments reducing the duties carried in the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922.

This is the primary, immediate cause for the action of the Old Guard Republican group in the Senate in abandoning the pending bill. At a special session called for the purpose of passing legislation to give agriculture equality with industry, the "regular" Republican group sought to increase the already extortionate rates on manufactures which have been in force since 1922. Fearing that the existing rates on steel, aluminum, glass and other products may be revised downward below the levels fixed in the Fordney-McCumber Act, this group now seeks to put a stop to any further consideration of the tariff while the Senate remains free from the control and dictation of eastern industrial interests.

President Hoover has not improved his official record in connection with the pending bill by issuing his public statement of October 31, asking the Senate to dispose of the bill in two weeks' time.

If the Senate proceeded to follow the President's recommendation, it could only do so by leaving excessive duties under existing law untouched. The President stood with the Old Guard group when he issued his savage denunciation of the debenture plan. He stood with the Old Guard when he demanded the retention of the flexible provision extending the powers of his own office beyond the limits imposed by the constitution. When

(Continued on Page 3)

## PHIL DENOUNCES CHAIN BANKING AND MONOPOLY

Points Out Evils Of New  
Trend To The Shriners  
In Milwaukee

## SHOULD NOT QUIT OLD SYSTEM, CLAIM

La Follette Outlines Dangers In Proposed Centralization of Money  
And Credit

## Highlights of Phil La Follette Speech

1. The independent unit system of banking has been tried for over 100 years and has been adequate to supply the credit for the greatest industrial development ever known.
2. Before the time-tested unit system is discarded the American people should be fully convinced that it is inadequate and unsatisfactory.
3. Chain banking is no cure for the evils of over-banking and of bank failures existing under the present system.
4. There have been just as great bank failures under the chain system as under the unit system, and over-banking can be stamped out better through another means than chain banking which would not remedy the situation.

(Special to The Progressive)  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The chain banking system was first subjected to a thorough analysis, and then to a scathing attack as a "bold challenge to Americanism and democracy" before the Milwaukee Shriners at a luncheon here Friday by Philip P. La Follette of Madison.

As the elder La Follette came to Milwaukee nearly 40 years ago to launch his long and fierce campaign against government control of railroads, Philip La Follette today faces the opening gun of a new political-economic battle which appears to be looming against chain banking.

Tracing the history of banking in the United States, Mr. La Follette asserted that the independent unit system of banking in this country has been fully adequate to supply the credit facilities of the nation during a long period of unprecedented industrial development and to finance the country, for a large part, during the World War.

A Time Tested System  
Warning his hearers that a time-tested system should not be discarded for one which, he declared, will not remedy what evils there are in the old system, Mr. La Follette declared that "the independent farmer, banker, industrialist, business man and worker have been the backbone and strength of America's political and economic life."

The text of Mr. La Follette's address in part follows:

System Was Adequate  
The independent unit system of banking has been tried for over a hundred years and found adequate to the needs of the nation. It has grown and developed with it, and is chiefly responsible for the development of an exceptional number of independent commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises in every part of the United States.

"The unit system of banking furnished each community with the credit facilities necessary to its full economic development. It retained control of the economic destiny of each community within that community. In a very real sense, the American system of banking was a cooperative grouping together of the credit facilities of each community for their respective development."

"With this record of remarkable achievement, without demand from the public and in fact not at all instances, without even the knowledge of the general public, groups of bankers have suddenly decided to junk this old and tried system and to foist upon us an entirely new and different one. These financial magnates propose, by a system of chain banking, to remove from each of the local communities the independent community control of their credit facilities."

"The system of chain banking has already acquired approximately 17 per cent of the total banking resources of the United States. It is rapidly extending itself, and the people of the United States are confronted with a definite challenge. It is no longer an academic question. Competent financial economists predict that the present trend, if unchecked, will leave us with only 25 banks in the United States within a relatively few years."

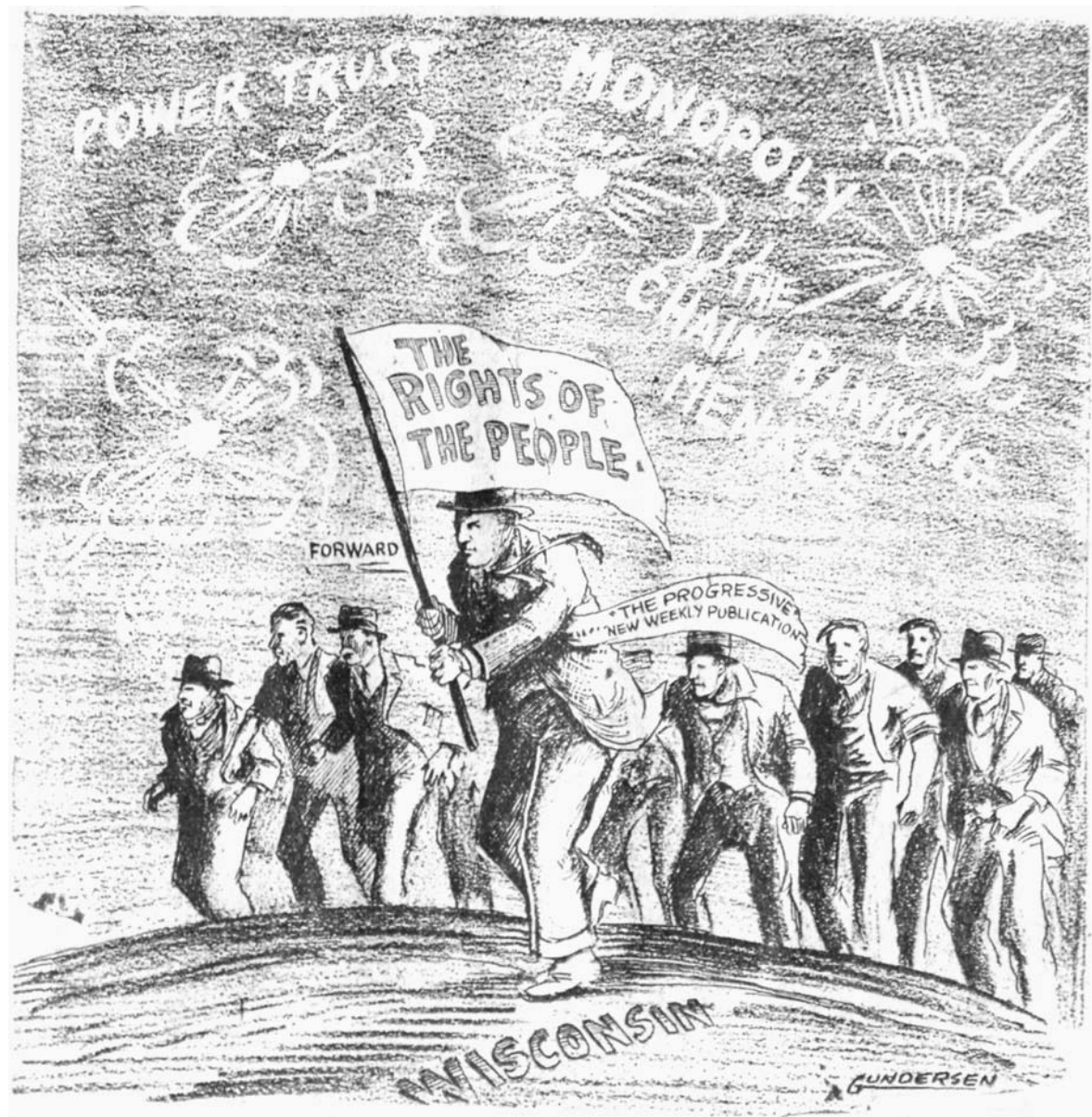
"The special argument advanced by the advocates of the chain or group system in Wisconsin is that they, while admitting the evils and dangers of branch or chain banking, claim that this Wisconsin chain is for the purpose of preventing control of Wisconsin finances from getting out of Wisconsin. The fallacy of this whole argument is apparent on the slightest analysis."

In the first place, the First Wisconsin group of banks acquired local institutions without any kind of a guarantee that the Wisconsin group would not, in turn, be sold to some other larger chain. In the second place, it is a matter of common knowledge that human beings have made in their own institutions. Our local bankers would sell out an institution founded and built up by community enterprise

(Continued on Page 3)

## New Weekly Launched; Company Will \$25,000 Capital Subscribes La Follette's

## THE NEW PROGRESSIVE



## The Weekly Progressive, -Its Aims

[An Editorial by William T. Evjue]

WITH this, the first issue of the new Weekly Progressive, the executive staff greets its readers with all the enthusiasm and thrill which accompany the launching of a new venture that will have a part in seeking to advance the common welfare of the State and Nation.

The Weekly Progressive succeeds to the heritage and traditions left by a courageous and militant champion of representative government—La Follette's Magazine. Twenty years ago the illustrious founder of La Follette's said in his introductory editorial:

"This magazine recognizes that its chief task, that of aiding in winning back for the people the complete power over government which has been lost to them by the encroachments of party machines, corporate and unincorporated monopolies, and the rapid growth of immense population."

If there was need, twenty years ago, for concerted action to rescue government from the strangling hold of monopoly, is there not greater need today when wealth is being centralized at a rate unparalleled in the history of the world?

THE WEEKLY PROGRESSIVE will start from the premise that the greatest social objective is the attainment of the greatest measure of contentment and happiness for the largest number of people. A generous Providence has lavishly endowed this continent with the natural resources which should contribute to the wealth and comfort of the people of this nation. We have millions of square miles in fertile acres and we have never had the land problem which has brought war and misery to the peoples of the Old World. Science and invention have made tremendous strides here and have played a huge part in transforming raw materials into the necessities of a more abundant life. Here in this land, therefore, replete with huge riches and resources, there should be a minimum of poverty, disease, ignorance, delinquency, and other social evils which bring unhappiness and discontent.

But what, in this land of plenty, do we actually find?

THE United States Census brings to us the statement that 70,000,000 people sleep under roofs each night not owned by the heads of their families. As school children we were taught that the home was the cornerstone of civilization. Today we are witnessing the huddling of the American family into small apartments and inadequate quarters with millions of families unable to own homes in which to properly rear their children. We are further reminded that for every seven marriages, in this country there is one divorce. And the sociologists tell us

that the inability of the wage earner of the home to get a sufficient revenue to meet the family budget is a big contributing factor to family incompatibility.

We have also been reminded that agriculture is a basic industry in our scheme of life. Here we are faced with the fact that the farmers as a class have been the victims of a conspiracy of deflation which has left the agricultural section in a desperate situation. Fifty-one per cent of the agricultural acreage in the great state of Iowa is under tenantry today.

A misleading propaganda has been propagated in recent years to show that the workers have been enjoying a large measure of prosperity. The fact that laboring classes have acquired automobiles, radios, and other luxuries has been used as an index pointing to the well being of the lower classes. The authors of the aforementioned propaganda have failed to emphasize that the invention of a new scheme of salesmanship, the installment buying plan, accounts for much of this fictitious prosperity. During 1928, \$21,000,000,000 worth of goods and merchandise were sold on the deferred payment plan. There has never been a time in the history of this country when the future earnings of the American people have been mortgaged to the extent that they are at the present time.

On all sides we are witnessing the denial of business opportunity to all but large aggregations of capital. The chain store, a manifestation of the centralization of wealth, has been driving the independent merchant and business man out of business. Slowly but surely the business man in the smaller communities is being driven to the hired man status, responsible to absentee owners in the large cities who have no further interest in the smaller communities than their desire to make money.

Within the last six months a vicious financial system is being reared which will centralize credit in the large metropolitan centers and make bankers in the smaller communities mere agents of a huge financial oligarchy. A gigantic mechanism is being built which can overnight divert the wealth from the productive needs of thousands of communities in the country and dump this wealth into the canyons of Wall Street. For generations banking in this country has been conducted on sound, conservative principles. In the future speculative banking will be the logical outcome of the projection of billions of dollars of water into the banking capitalization of the country and on which banking executives will be asked to make a return.

THROUGH the early years of La Follette's Magazine, its founder, Robert M. La Follette, continually warned the

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Articles of Incorporation  
For New Concern Filed  
Officers Are Named

## CAPITAL TIMES JOIN NEW PUBLICATION

Robert M. La Follette, Jr.  
President of Company;  
William T. Evjue,  
Editor

The Progressive Publishing Company is the name of a new organization which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and which will publish a new weekly to be called Progressive. The new publication will succeed La Follette's Magazine and take over the mailing list of that publication.

Articles of incorporation of the company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Madison, Wis. The common stock of the company will be held jointly by Robert M. La Follette, Jr., president of La Follette's Magazine, and the Capital Times company, the publisher of a daily newspaper at Madison, Wis. The officers of the new company will be:

President, Robert M. La Follette, Jr.  
Vice-president, William T. Evjue  
Secretary, Philip F. La Follette  
Treasurer, Tom C. Bowden.  
The editorial and business staff of the Progressive will be as follows:  
Editor, William T. Evjue.  
Business Manager, Tom C. Bowden.

Associate Editor, Mrs. Belle Case La Follette.  
Contributing Editors, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans and Fola La Follette.  
Books, Art, and Drama, Middleton.

William T. Evjue is the editor of Capital Times, a Progressive daily paper which has been published since 1926. The business manager of the paper is Tom C. Bowden. The new publication will be published each Saturday and will be published in the Capital Times plant. The editorial staff of the Progressive will be maintained in the Capital Times building.

La Follette's Magazine was founded by Robert M. La Follette in 1909 and since has been a militant champion of the principles for which the late senator La Follette stood. Through La Follette's Magazine the elder senator's son has sounded the alarm on the ground which they have always, in behalf of every movement for common good.

In joining with the Capital Times, La Follette's now becomes a weekly publication instead of a monthly. Therefore he is able to reach his readers more often and more frequently. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., will contribute a weekly editorial to the Progressive, interpreting events, trends at Washington and in the nation in his vigorous style. Mrs. Case La Follette, who has conducted such an interesting department in La Follette's Magazine for so many years, will continue her news and comment department in the Progressive.

Elizabeth Glendower Evans, of the Capital Times, and George W. Mott of New York who have been contributing to La Follette's Magazine many years will also be identified with the new publication.

No advertising will be accepted in the new publication, and it will depend for its maintenance on subscription from its readers. In order to insure the free of commercial press, the new publication has been organized in such a way as to depend exclusively on circulation revenue entirely.

The paper will appear in the form of four pages each week. The Progressive will emulate in this the course followed by Labor, the publication of the national railroad brotherhoods which has had such a phenomenal success at Washington. D. C. Labor never accepted any advertising and depends entirely on circulation revenue for its existence.

The executives of the Progressive are planning to introduce several features and to give its readers a big and entertaining as well as instructive weekly newspaper.

## SKYSCRAPER MEN GET EXTRA WAGE

NEW YORK—Fatigue has been a factor in the construction of tall buildings through a ruling of the Street Board of Trade. The decision provides that henceforth a charge of half hour's labor per man will be added where structural steel must be climbed more than 15 stories in their day's work.

Failure of many builders to provide elevator service on structures of more than 15 stories was cited by the board as adding not only to the cost of construction but to the accidents.

It was pointed out that what was physically unable to climb 20 stories without rest, much less physical stamina enough left to at once to work far out on the a dangling girder, hundreds above the street.

It was estimated that on skyscraper construction jobs, towers are not provided with rest from wasted manpower.



# THE PROGRESSIVE

PROGRESSIVE WITH WHICH IS COMBINED LA FOLLETTE'S MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1909 BY ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

Published Every Saturday by The Progressive Publishing Co. Capital Times Building, Madison, Wis.

President.....ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE JR.  
Business Manager.....WILLIAM T. EVJUE  
Editor.....PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE  
Circulation Manager.....TOM C. BOWDEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS STAFF  
Editor.....WILLIAM T. EVJUE  
Business Manager.....TOM C. BOWDEN  
Associate Editor.....MRS. BELLE CASE LA FOLLETTE  
Contributing Editor.....MRS. ELIZABETH GLENDOWER EVANS  
Contributing Editor.....FOLA LA FOLLETTE  
Books, Art Drama.....GEORGE MIDDLETON

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One Year, by Mail, in Advance.....\$1.50  
Six Months, by Mail, in Advance.....\$1.00



## WE WILL NOT DEPEND ON ADVERTISING

In other parts of this issue the objectives of the new Progressive are set forth in their general aspect. From time to time the detailed policies of this publication, the successor of La Follette's Magazine, will be outlined.

The Progressive comes to you in a form that is quite unlike the old magazine. The Progressive appears in newspaper form with four pages and with no advertising. Here lies the basic principle on which this new publication has been launched.

The readers of La Follette's are fully cognizant of the manner in which the press in general and class publications in particular have surrendered to powerful influences which have used advertising and business pressure to control editorial policy. By one daily publications and farm journals which formerly tended the public interest have gone over to the side of wealth and special privilege.

The Progressive proposes to remain free and independent. It will be dependent entirely on the revenue from its readers' subscription. It will make no attempt to print a voluminous, expensive journal in which editorial integrity will be surrendered for private gain. The first and only obligation of The Progressive will be to its readers. In the thirty-two columns which will be presented in this periodical every week will be found material, comment, and opinion which is studiously avoided in the controlled press of the present day.

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

The Progressive is desirous of making this paper a public forum for the discussion of all questions of public interest. To that end the People's Forum will be a regular feature on this editorial page, and we hope that our readers will use this department for the expression of their views on any public question in which they are interested.

Readers will be free to express their opinions even though they are contrary to those voiced in the editorial columns of this periodical. We only request that communications shall be free of libel and personal abuse and shall be reasonable in their length. Some once said:

"Let the people have the truth and freedom to discuss it, and all will go well."

The Progressive therefore invites its readers to make use of the columns of this publication.

## A FARMER TO A BANKER

CERTAIN small town in Iowa there lives a banker. Being a corn-banker, he is, in spirit at least, a farmer; that is, he has the farmer's view of what we ordinarily consider the banker's viewpoint.

This banker has a brother, who is an official in a very large and important bank in Chicago. This man, quite naturally, has the banker's point of view right up to the hilt. To the marrow of his bones he is a member of the financial oligarchy.

A short time ago, when the great stock market collapse left this banker gasping and blinking, the Iowa banker wrote to his brother, the Chicago banker.

"What you people need," he wrote, "is to reduce by half the number of loans you have outstanding, so that those you retain will be worth more. Top of that, you must all get down to work and get your own salvation out of the sweat of your brows; for nobody can help you. Industry and frugality must be your watchwords now."

This is rather strange advice to be giving a big city banker, but the thing of it gave the Iowa man intense pleasure. Because, you see, he was exactly handing back precisely the advice that the big city bankers had in the farmers a few years ago when the whole agricultural region was in a depression.

That is exactly the sort of thing that Big Business—and Big Money—is unctuously telling the farmer recently. Government help? Special attention to help the farmer? Tost! Let the farmer work out his own salvation. Let him cut down his acreage, so that total crop production will be smaller and the price per bushel will be higher. Above all, let him work hard, trusting to his own industry for salvation and not to any from the outside.

That is the sort of stuff on which the farmers, driven to the wall by post-war depression, were fed for years.

Now, however, the shoe is on the other foot. But is anyone talking to Big Business as they talked to the farmers? Not at all. The highest government officials lose no time in rushing to help. The nation rings with the spect calls that summon the captains of industry and finance to the aid of the farmer.

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# NEWS NOTES and COMMENT

By Belle Case La Follette

READERS OF LA FOLLETTE'S MAGAZINE  
LA FOLLETTE'S MAGAZINE was founded January, 1909. For six years it was published as a weekly. Since November, 1914 it has been a monthly. In new form and makeup it again comes to our readers as a weekly.

The same uncompromising devotion to truth and to the basic principles of free government and to the cause of progress in every line of human endeavor which has characterized La Follette's since the first issue over twenty years ago, will remain the steadfast policy of the new weekly.

The launching of the new weekly has been made possible and its future assured by a co-partnership with William T. Evjue, the able and brilliant editor of The Capital Times, which, from the progressive standpoint, is the most encouraging example in the country of what can be done in the daily newspaper field.

While so many newspapers are being bought up or made to surrender, The Capital Times has stood unswervingly for progressive principles, hewed straight to the line and won out as a business enterprise. We are satisfied the great service rendered and the success achieved in the daily newspaper field can be extended to the weekly field where there is such urgent need for an independent, progressive weekly at a price within the reach of all.

With reactionary newspapers flooding the country with false propaganda on the power trust and like issues that affect the life of every individual in the land, it needs no argument to prove there should be a weekly paper for every home which represents the public interest; which summarizes and interprets important news; which in fact, keeps every member of the family including children in school, interested and informed on vital questions of the day.

The founder of our magazine once said to his readers:—"A PEOPLE'S paper needs the people's co-operation. It cannot, and it should not, depend on advertising for its existence." \* \* \* This paper is in the fight—your fight and mine—to stay. It is within your power to double and treble its effectiveness for public good."

He gave freely of his time, strength, ability and earnings to the magazine because he thought it one of the best things he could do for the progressive movement. He felt that his readers were co-workers, ready and anxious as himself, to do their utmost to advance the cause, and in that spirit he urged them and relied upon them to lend a hand in making the magazine a constantly growing factor in the long and difficult struggle to achieve fundamental democracy.

In the same faith I appeal to our readers, on whose loyal support our magazine has so long depended, to put even greater enthusiasm and effort than ever before, into building up the circulation of our new weekly, extending our usefulness, making the state of Wisconsin and the nation more progressive, life more interesting and more worth while.

RAMSAY MACDONALD  
THE visit of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the United States was one of the most significant events that has taken place in the many years that I have spent in Washington. What contrast, and what food for reflection, the situation presented! Not many years ago MacDonald was suffering martyrdom for his opposition to the World War. Throughout the period he was uncompromising and true to his convictions. He sacrificed his seat in Parliament and regained it only after a hard and bitter fight.

And now history records that in the month of October, 1923, Mr. MacDonald, as the official head of the Labor Government of Great Britain, came to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover, the President of the United States, on a possible solution of the problem of reduction of armaments, the natural corollary of the Peace Pact renouncing war.

This conference which sought the meeting of the minds of the representatives of two governments on the problem of disarmament, was not held in the manner of old pre-war secret diplomacy, but in the open, as MacDonald has described his interview with former Vice-President Dawes, now Ambassador to London. "He hurried up in the full light of day to meet me in my highland fastness. We met. We sat at a table together, check by check, as we say in Scotland, and an open window was at our shoulder. The sun shone in upon us. No secrecy, no curtains, no blinds."

So "sitting at two sides of a fireplace" over a "week-end," the President and the Premier discussed the substance of a declaration, that when solemnly proclaimed, "with all the dignity, with all the authority, and with all the backing which can be given when two governments make it "may go far in laying the foundation of an enduring peace the world over."

The ceremonies when Premier MacDonald visited the United States senate, were of the usual dignity and formality. As he entered the Chamber escorted by a committee of the senate and House, the British ambassador and other distinguished officials, the senate arose and applauded their guest with genuine enthusiasm. The premier's brief, informal, very pleasing and appropriate address was interspersed throughout with hearty applause. He spoke to the senate in the direct, informal manner of one friend talking earnestly to another; although when he once said "friends," he asked to be excused the lapse and began again with "senators."

Here are a few excerpts from the Congressional Record of things he said:

I have come in consequence of one great event that I believe will stand up like a monument in history. The event was the signing of the pact of peace in Paris—the pact of peace in the construction of which America played such a magnificent and such an honorable part.

When they put their names, or the names of their representatives, at the bottom of that pact, did they mean it to be merely an expression on paper, or did they mean it to be a guiding idea in policy? We mean it to be a guiding idea in policy.

In the old days when two peoples used to talk together all the other peoples used to put their hands up to their ears and say, "What are they saying? They must be conspiring against us." That was the spirit of war, and that spirit must be extinguished. In these days when two nations talk together it ought to give hope and confidence to the other nations of the world, especially when neither of those nations—neither you nor we—will form any exclusive alliance directed against the existence or the interests of any other nation or group of nations on the face of the earth.

That sort of free, friendly relationship might be established not only between you and myself, not only between your country and my country, but between your country, my country, and all the other civilized and honest countries under the face of the sun.

GIVEN HEARTY RECEPTION  
WHEN MacDonald finished speaking the senators crowded about him and he was given a warm, whole-hearted reception. Back of his great charm and ease and a certain delightful informality, you feel a rugged strength and purpose and the experience of a world statesman. He is an intellectual and a cultured gentleman, yet he is none the less one of the people and his sympathies are wholly with mankind. He believes with all his intellectual power that war is outlawed by the Peace Pact. And he would not compromise or even the issue. "I do not believe in 'if' and 'but' in I address at the Conference."

NO LASTING AGREEMENT  
IF IS GOING TO MARK A NEW DEPARTURE IN GOOD-WILL AND COOPERATION CAN BE WRITTEN BY FORCE IN ANY FORM."

I believe all who have observed the influence of Ramsay MacDonald's recent visit to the United States will agree with Senator Borah's estimate of its value and effect as stated in the Washington Post.

What progress was made in naval disarmament, what subjects were discussed and what the result of these discussions may ultimately be, what advancement was made as to specific problems by reason of Premier MacDonald's visit, may be a matter of speculation. But in the building up of good will, in the spread of respect and confidence, in the creation of a more favorable atmosphere, the result was immediate and unmistakable.

MacDonald said many worthwhile things while here. But the most significant sentence he uttered and, I think, the most interpretive of his own character, was this: "We have all taken risks in the making of war. Isn't it time that we should take risks to secure peace?"

There are risks to be taken in the cause of peace. We will never be rid of this inhuman burden of armaments unless we are brave enough to risk getting rid of them. Mr. MacDonald has given ample proof of his devotion to peace. He was once an outcast from his neighbor's door because of his faith in peace and his hatred of war. How fortunate it is that he is now the leader of a great nation when the risks of peace must be assumed."

# THE NEW PUBLICATION



## The Weekly Progressive--Its Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

American people of the menace to this country in the continued encroachment of centralized wealth. In an early issue of La Follette's he said:

"In the course of every attempt to establish or develop free government a struggle between Special Privilege and Equal Rights is inevitable. An acute phase of this struggle has come upon us suddenly. Engrossed in material development we have neglected that of our institutions. A continent of vast richness absorbed us. Our growth was half blind. Open-eyed at last, we were startled to find our great industrial organizations in control of politics, government and natural resources. They manage conventions, make platforms, dictate legislation. They rule through the very men elected to represent the people."

During the closing hours of his life, Robert M. La Follette stated that the greatest issue before the American people was monopoly control of government and the necessities of life. Monopoly is today driving the American people toward the mere subsistence level. It is deflating the farmer. It is throwing the American worker on the scrap heap at forty-five years of age. It is driving the small business man out of business. It is monopolizing banking and credit and making the areas remote from the metropolitan centers mere vassal states. We

are steadily heading toward a master and servant class.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESSIVE, therefore, believes that the forward-looking people of this country should band together to release the government and the American nation from the strangle hold of monopoly. In order to break down monopoly, the Weekly Progressive offers this program:

1. Public ownership of natural resources and of those activities vested with a public interest—light, heat, power, and transportation.
2. The elimination of war profits.
3. High inheritance and income taxes to be levied on the beneficiaries of monopoly.
4. The development of a strong farmers' co-operative movement.
5. The development of a strong trades union movement.
6. Restrictive legislation which will prevent the centralized control of credit and banking.

In succeeding issues of this periodical, the Weekly Progressive will discuss further the various planks in this program. To this program the Weekly Progressive will give its militant support to the end that government and society will again become instrumentalities for the achievement of the largest measure of contentment and happiness for the people of this country.

## Politics

The 1930 Battle.  
The Record of Phil.  
The Friends of Wealth.

By Lynn Peavey

THE Badger state, nationally famed for having cradled the Republican party and the La Follette reform movement, has not ceased to be the scene of the country's most colorful and hectic battles under the "Big Top" of politics.

With the fighting lines of the 1930 campaign being drawn and the vanguards of the two great political camps in Wisconsin moving into strategic positions for the opening of the fray, it is becoming evident that the namesakes of the fighting Badger are to be witnesses in 1930 to the mightiest political struggle that the country has seen since Robert M. La Follette set out to break the grip of the great corporations upon government in the state nearly a half century ago.

Four years have not stilled the La Follette voice.

Indications are that the eloquent and lusty La Follette battle cry will be heard again in the hinterlands and on the byways of the state next year.

OLD BOB APPEARS  
A HALF century ago corporation control of government, deeply entrenched, issued a challenge to the state which only a dynamic personality of the Jeffersonian philosophy, the Jacksonian zeal for action, and the Lincolnian honesty could answer. Then there appeared on the scene of Wisconsin's history—La Follette.

A half century passes. Under the leadership of its illustrious Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin shatters the shackles which railroad magnates and timber barons had fastened upon its government. The reform movement surges

# MOBLEY COMME

The Young Guard  
Longworth's View  
Support Steek  
Laws For Lobbyists

By RADFORD E. MOBLEY

WASHINGTON.—The Young Guard in the senate, said to be an offshoot of President Hoover's political machine, has added to the embarrassment of the Old Guard by suffering Progressive-Democratic criticism publicly to strip the high tariff of the capable direction of Norris, Borah, La Follette, and

This new attack from a surprising quarter, which may possibly result in reorganization of senate leadership, thickens the gloom surrounding high protectionists, Bingham, Ray, Smoot. They are now definitely convinced that the tariff bill is a "doomed" measure, and have resigned themselves to the bill to its own fate.

Chief among those who have from the "inside" against the pro-at-any cost which has held sway right side of the senate aisle are Glenn, Ill.; Allen, Kans.; V. burg, Michigan; and Kean, New Jersey. Their most concrete achievement far has been the defeat of senatorial journal, and the forcing of negotiations on the already harried leaders.

Sharply distinct in aim and path from the Democratic-Progressive faction, this new bloc has served to reinforce the dominance of the Progressive faction, the bill being limited to agriculture will prevail, and the House must do the yielding if it does.

LONGWORTH ON TARIFF  
SPEAKER Longworth, head of the well-oiled House machine, said returning here recently from a lengthy vacation that he "has no objection" that the House would resist itself on its tariff stand in any particular. What he intended to imply, was that there would be a "western revolt" when the measure again before the lower body for consideration of the high industrial tariff, the flexible provision and the sugar schedule.

Recent developments, however, to show that many House members are changing their minds, and follow the lead set by colleagues in the senate from their states. Among those mentioned as potential leaders of a revolt against the Hawley bill are Rep. Phil of Wisconsin, member of the House of Representatives, and means committee; Rep. Ramsay MacDonald, member of the House of Representatives, and means committee; Rep. Dickinson, Iowa, one of the leaders of the farm bloc.

Both Frank and Ramsey have given strong indication that they will revert to their original stand on the bill, both will undoubtedly be followed by other members from their states.

Rep. Dickinson expects to be a candidate next year for the seat now occupied by Senator Borah. The growing belief that the Hawley bill will be confined to the "insurance" places Dickinson in a position where he can easily reverse his stand and still remain the "Hoover candidate" in the Iowa primary next year.

TO SUPPORT STECK  
In connection with Iowa politics, the Democratic National Committee will give liberal support to Senator Steck in his fight to re-elect. Beginning at once, the national headquarters here plans to mail each week a Steck news letter to Iowa newspapers as groundwork for the campaign.

LOBBYING LEGISLATION  
INCREASINGLY prevalent as a result of the disclosures by the senate investigating committee is the belief that concrete legislation regulating the practice of "legislative agency" should be passed in the next session of congress.

Past history, however, leads to pessimism in some quarters that this will be done.

Lobbyists have been held up to the public gaze time and time again, with no material consequence, a prominent Progressive stated here.

"Only a year or so ago the National Taxpayers League, then campaign for the elimination of the estates tax in connection with the Mellon 'tax' was 'investigated' and publicly condemned."

"Nothing was done by congress, however, and as a result, we find next investigation that Mr. Mellon, Washington representative of the Mellon family, is still carrying on, collecting pretty large sums than ever from the public."

INDICATION, however, that some definite measure may result from present investigation is the fact that the bill regulating lobbyists in a drastic fashion has already found its way into the hoppers of the House.

Rep. E. E. Browne, of Wisconsin, author of the bill, proposes that only shall all lobbyists register at Washington, but also that each shall specifically the legislation he is interested in. The lobbyist will declare by name the interests he represents and his own personal interest in the passage or non-passage of legislation. After proper enrollment, he will be forced to confine his sphere of activity to appearance before committees and to other open manifestations. A severe penalty is provided for violations of the bill's provisions.

Browne expects to ask for consideration of his bill at the regular session of the House.

## Party Lines Are Blasted in Senate, Wall Street Belief

NEW YORK.—Party lines in the senate are obliterated, according to the Wall Street Journal, in discussing the failure to pass the tariff bill, approved by the House.

The newspaper is a recognized financial spokesman and its views are considered those of large business interests.

"It is clear that the Republican Party, so far as the senate is concerned, is split to pieces," the editor says. "The name 'Republican' has ceased to have any meaning as distinguished from Democracy, using either name as a label."

Opposing the governor for re-election will probably be the successful young attorney who has the fighting qualities and the remarkable talents of an illustrious father.